

Standard Summary Project Fiche – IPA centralised programmes

Project number 29: Hazardous Waste

1 BASIC INFORMATION

- 1.1 CRIS Number:** [2008/020-406](#)
- 1.2 Title:** **Hazardous Waste**
- 1.3 ELARG statistical code:** 03.27
- 1.4 Location:** Republic of Serbia

Implementing arrangements:

- 1.5 Contracting Authority:** EC Delegation to the Republic of Serbia
- 1.6 Implementing Agency:** EC Delegation to the Republic of Serbia

1.7 Beneficiary (including details of project manager)

The beneficiary of the project will be the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Spatial Planning, its Sector for Planning and Development (Department for Waste Management).

Mr Aleksandar Vesic, Assistant Minister responsible for the Sector for Planning and Development, will be the Project Leader.

Members of the Steering Committee (SC) will be:

- Project Leader from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Spatial Planning (Chair)
- The EC Delegation Project Manager
- Member State Project Leader
- Resident Twinning Advisor
- Other representatives of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Spatial Planning
- Representatives of the Ministries of Health and Finance
- Other representatives as required.

The SC will provide advice and guidance on policy matters. It will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of project results. The SC will meet at least every 3 months. In addition, an operational working group in the Department for Waste Management, Sector for Planning and Development will be established to assist and guide the project implementation.

1.8 Overall cost:	1,500,000 EUR
1.9 EU contribution:	1,500,000 EUR
1.10 Final date for contracting:	3 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement
1.11 Final date for execution of contracts:	5 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement
1.12 Final date for disbursements:	6 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement

2 OVERALL OBJECTIVE AND PROJECT PURPOSE

2.1 Overall Objective:

To contribute to harmonisation of the Serbian legislation and best practices in the field of hazardous waste management with those of the EU.

2.2. Project purpose:

To strengthen the national waste management system in the field of hazardous waste by implementing legislation and strategic documents and enhancing the capacity and awareness of all stakeholders.

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA

The Council Decision of November 2007 on the European Partnership contains among other things in Short-Term Priorities, European Standards, and Environment:

- *Implement the adopted legislation, notably on environmental impact assessment.*
- *Strengthen the administrative capacity of bodies in charge of planning, permits, inspection and monitoring, and also project management, strengthen capacity at local level and ensure coordination between central and local levels.*
- *Further develop and start to implement waste management plans and start construction of a facility for treatment and safe disposal of hazardous waste.*

The implementation plan for the EP contains the following points under Environment, short-term priorities:

7.3.1 Continue approximating legislation to EU legislation and standards (air pollution, waste management and nature protection).

7.3.2 Adopt and begin implementing the national environment protection strategy

7.3.3. Strengthen administrative capacity notably of institutions and bodies in charge of planning, permitting, inspecting and monitoring, as well as project management.

7.3.5 Implement adopted legislation, notably on environmental assessments and industrial pollution.

Medium-term priorities are similar.

The SAA progress report of November 2007 contains the following remarks on the Environment sector:

“Strategic plans on waste management, both at national and at local level, are still under development. There has been limited progress regarding hazardous waste management.

“...The administrative capacity of the new Ministry needs to be strengthened..

“Institutional capacity at the local level is still insufficient. Planning, monitoring, inspection and project management capacities remain weak. ... Cooperation between the central level and municipal authorities needs to be enhanced...”

The objective of this project is to address some of those shortcomings.

2.4 Link with MIPD

Under European Standards, Main Priorities and Objectives section 2.2.3.1, the MIPD lists among others: *“Environment: Support to the approximation and implementation of Environmental legislation and related strategies; support to environmental authorities at all levels in terms of project preparation, management, planning, permitting, inspecting, and monitoring; support to local infrastructure investments including environmental information systems, solid waste, regional land fields, water and sewage”*.

Under 2.2.3.2, Expected Results: *“Environmental laws and by-laws approximated to EU legislation and implemented. Strategies, plans and programmes to ensure implementation of legislation, adopted and implemented. Reinforced administrative capacity of authorities at central, regional and local level in charge of management, implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation and standards”*.

Under 2.2.3.3., Programmes to be implemented: *“Support the approximation and implementation of Environmental legislation and related strategies. Assist environmental authorities at all levels in project preparation, management, planning, permitting, inspecting, and monitoring”*.

This project addresses all of these issues by strengthening institutional capacity.

2.5 Link with National Development Plan (where applicable)

Not applicable (N/A)

2.6 Link with national / sectoral plans

The project has close links with the “National Waste Management Strategy including the program of harmonization with the EU” (which was adopted by the Government in 2003). According to Article 10 of the Law on Environmental Protection, the National Waste Management Strategy is adopted for the 10 years period. However, the same article foresees that the strategy has to be revised after 5 years. Activities for revision of the Strategy should be performed by the beneficiary Ministry, and a new, revised National Waste Management Strategy for period 2008-2013 should be in place by the end of 2008.

In the National Strategy of Serbia (Waste Sector) for Serbia’s Accession to the European Union, emphasis is placed on capacity building of the Ministry of Environmental Protection to harmonise legislation with the EU, development of waste policy and control of effectiveness of waste policy. All elements of the National Waste Management Strategy are connected with standards in the waste sector. This Strategy provides measures concerning hazardous waste.

According to Chapter 2, Waste Management Legal Framework, article 2.1. Institutional responsibilities for waste management environment, *“The responsibility of the Government and the National Parliament is to establish the legal framework for sustainable waste management, economic instruments for waste management implementation and raising public awareness, initiation of dialogue between the interested parties in order to establish waste management partnerships”*.

According to Chapter 3, Waste Management policy analysis, article 3.6. Main conclusions on waste management in Serbia, *“The hazardous waste problem in Serbia is critical, complex, requiring an integral approach in all phases, from the moment of its generation, through collection, transport, treatment, to disposal; There are no plants for hazardous waste*

treatment; There is no system for medical waste separate collection, including household hazardous waste. In respect to the accepted waste management framework, it is necessary to establish an action plan for waste management in compliance with EU principles".

According to Chapter 5, Waste Management Strategies, article 5.6, Education of human resources and Public awareness development, *"Human resources development regarding adequate and sustainable waste management may be split into three main areas: professional education of human resources (including industrial and bio-hazardous generators education); education and public awareness development"*.

Link with the **Draft National Programme for Environmental Protection (NPEP)** (2007)

In the field of waste management, short term policy objectives are defined as:

- *To harmonize national waste legislation with EU acquis*
- *To establish national capacity for treatment of hazardous waste*

Ongoing policy objectives are among others:

- *To strengthen professional and institutional capacities of institutions dealing with hazardous waste*

Link with **National Investment Plan (NIP)** of Republic of Serbia

Within the scope of National Investment Plan (NIP) of Republic of Serbia for 2006 and 2007 the Ministry of Environmental Protection applied for 2 projects in the field of waste: "Hazardous Waste Inventory at PCB Installations" and "Project for replacing of all devices with PCB oil and decontamination of devices". These projects are approved and each in its own way has the objective to strengthen the Waste Sector and support infrastructure investments in the environmental sector. They represent an important advancement in waste sector reforms, conducted by the MEPSP with the aim of harmonizing with EU legislation. The projects which will be funded from the NIP are complementary with the project which is subject of this project fiche.

3 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

3.1 Background and justification:

The Serbian Ministry of Environmental Protection and Spatial Planning is responsible for monitoring, implementation and enforcement of the environmental laws, which includes the sector of hazardous waste management. The system for hazardous waste management consists of the following core elements: legislation, enforcement, support services and facilities. Among the Ministry's primary responsibilities are control of implementation and enforcement of the environmental laws. Thus, the Ministry deals with definition of waste management criteria as well as with issuance of approvals and permits for the use or release of waste.

The current waste management legislation is in the process of harmonisation with the relevant EU Directives and Regulations. However, the basic infrastructure for treatment and disposal of hazardous waste is lacking.

Due to the recent progress in national legislative activities, the Draft Law on Waste Management and the Draft Law on Packaging and Packaging Waste, which are aligned with the EU acquis, are put on the priority list for adoption. It is planned that the two laws will be adopted by the Government and the Parliament by September 2008. As soon as the laws are adopted, the activities on preparation and adoption of the secondary legislation which is foreseen in the Draft Law on waste Management will commence. It is expected that all sub law regulations concerning hazardous waste will be adopted within 1 year after the adoption

of the Law. Those decrees will firstly address fundamental provisions such as requirement to obtain permits for waste treatment facilities and landfills, standards for the management of landfills and storages, rules on the classification of hazardous wastes etc. Only once after the fundamental provisions are adopted, the work on definition of rules on specific waste streams will start subject to the EC comments and advice.

As mentioned above, Article 10 of the Law on Environmental Protection, specifies that the National Waste Management Strategy is adopted for the 10 years period. However, the same law foresees that the strategy needs to be revised after 5 years. Consequently, the activities for revision of the Strategy should be performed by the Ministry, and a new, revised National Waste Management Strategy for the period 2008-2013 should be prepared by the end of 2008.

Once after the framework legislation is adopted and the National Waste Management Strategy is revised, the Ministry will be obliged to prepare "National plans for specific waste streams", as foreseen in Article 11 the Draft Law on Waste Management (result 1 of this project fiche). In this regard, the Strategy will, through National plans for specific hazardous waste streams, provide measures concerning hazardous waste. However, the EC will be consulted throughout the process of definition of those measures.

In accordance with the Draft Law on Waste Management, adoption of executive regulations will be in full compliance with Directive 91/689/EEC (amended Directive 94/31).

Those legislative measures (i.e. Law on Waste Management and relevant by laws) will be in place before the beginning of the project. Actual plans with actions will be provided by this project through National plans for specific hazardous waste streams.

Implementation and enforcement of overall legislation in the hazardous waste will continue during the period after 2010, with Ministry and local stakeholders as the main actors. Thus, measures to support those activities at local and national level are necessary in order to establish fully functional system for hazardous waste management (result 2 and 3).

Next step would be to put in place conditions for support services and facility for hazardous waste treatment.

Within the project „Feasibility study for hazardous waste Physical Chemical Treatment Facility“; which was managed by the European Agency for Reconstruction as part of CARDS 2004, the following documentation has been prepared:

1. "Feasibility study for hazardous waste Physical Chemical Treatment Facility“;
2. "Tender documentation for hazardous waste Physical Chemical Treatment Facility“;
3. "Public information strategy for hazardous waste and medical management in Serbia“;
4. "Hazardous and medical waste management plan“.

The studies produced by the previous project should be updated and revised. They should serve as a basis for determination of the methodology for selection of possible location of hazardous waste treatment facility (result 4). Given that the decision on the exact location of the facility has to be subject of agreement between municipal authorities and the Government, development of the targeted Communication strategy should be supported through result 5. All relevant stakeholders at national and municipal level in selected locations will have to be involved in the public campaign (e.g. NGOs, industry, operators, generators, general public).

Conditions in Serbia

Previous attempts to address the issue of hazardous waste management faced opposition by organisations (e.g. local NGOs) which challenged the concept of development of hazardous waste management facilities (and in particular of the incineration plants). In consequence, most of the hazardous waste in Serbia today is either being dumped or stored under inadequate conditions, which presents a permanent threat to the public health and environment, and impacts on the atmosphere, groundwater and river water quality.

Hazardous waste is often not separated from non-hazardous industrial waste and they are stored and/or disposed together, with considerable damage to the environment. Because of the lack of waste separation this activity and the associated environmental damage is not highly visible, but very real. In the past, most of the industries have not considered costs for managing generated hazardous waste as a part of the production costs. While recently enacted laws have introduced the “polluter pays” principle, implementation and enforcement in practice needs to be strengthened.

There are no facilities for thermal or physical/chemical treatment of hazardous waste nor a suitable landfill for waste disposal after treatment. Certain quantities of hazardous waste are also disposed together with municipal waste on unsanitary dump sites or illegal dump sites

Industry is forced to place hazardous waste generated in the production process in temporary storage or export it to OECD authorised facilities for treatment (e.g. in Hungary). However, the cost of export for treatment and disposal is so high that only few industries can afford it. In some cases, temporary storages have been used for decades. At the moment there is still no legal way to treat hazardous waste in Serbia. These large accumulated quantities of waste present a potential danger for the environment and human health. While some industries take reasonable care of their “temporary” storages, reports show that the majority does not.

In addition to temporary storages, some industries have large quantities of hazardous waste disposed in their own landfills. Industrial landfills that fulfil even minimal environmental mitigation standards are rare. A specific issue concerns the tailing ponds where large quantities of toxic tailing are produced. Maintaining tailing dam stability is a priority to prevent accidents that could lead inter alia to cross-border pollution. Re-cultivation of flotation tailings is expensive and demanding, but essential to reduce environmental impact.

Fly-ash landfills at power plants show similar problems. A change of technology for ash hydro transport would reduce the problem of air pollution due to wind erosion. It is necessary to elaborate plans for sanitation and remediation of many of these landfills.

A proposal for a classification system for determining priorities for remediation of contaminated locations is given in the prepared draft 'Decree on determining criteria for defining status of the severely endangered environment, status of endangered environment and determining priorities for sanitation and remediation'. But only after completion of a national list of remediation priorities would it be possible to start an expensive and long-lasting clean up process.

Inadequate waste disposal and stockpiling in 'temporary' storage is unsustainable, leaving a legacy to future generations of large quantities of waste. This practice is contrary to the principles of the relevant EU directives. Disposing of such quantities of waste will be very costly.

Some enterprises have rudimentary facilities for treatment, collection, recovery and incineration of hazardous waste. Such facilities are usually used for processing 'internal' volumes, often for some acids and bases, and recovery of waste solvents, lubricants and emulsions.

There have been recent moves to promote “clean technologies” in Serbia and methods are being studied by which industries could be stimulated to transfer to such technologies, with the objective to reduce pollution and the quantity of waste substances.

In order to resolve accumulated problems in the field of waste management, the Serbian Government adopted the National Waste Management Strategy in 2003. The Strategy identifies construction of a waste treatment facility and final disposal of hazardous waste as one of priorities.

The situation is critical, no industrialised country can do without strategic hazardous waste management facilities, and export is an, expensive, short term option unaffordable to most of the hazardous waste generators.

It is important also to realise that the lack of proper facilities for hazardous waste management constitute a barrier to foreign investment in waste-generating industries.

The most critical of these is the establishment of national hazardous waste disposal facilities. However, attempts to this end have so far faced significant problems- citizens have refused to accept such facilities within their respective municipalities.

This project will not directly attempt to create the facility, but will address all of the underlying elements that have led to failure in the past, preparing the grounds for a future project to establish a facility. It will address the legislation, the institutional capacities for enforcement and support, and prepare public opinion through enhanced transparency and improved information.

The latter is particularly important. The Serbian public has opposed vehemently any suggestion to build a hazardous waste management facility, because they see such facilities as a problem rather than the solution. Those that know anything of waste management are aware only of the extremely low standard of existing waste management facilities in Serbia, and as a result the perception is that a high risk is associated with hazardous waste management. This would indeed be the case if facilities were built and operated to the same standard as existing municipal waste dumps

A better and more widespread appreciation of the extent and severity of the problem by the wider public is therefore urgently needed, and the public perception of the risk associated with new facilities must also be brought into line with actual risk. This requires government to be open and honest about the pollution caused by hazardous waste, and a high-profile media campaign.

Unfortunately, formative factors of public opinion are more complex than just perceived risk. The public will also strongly oppose a development that is perceived to be unfair or illegitimate. This has been seen in relation to previous attempts at determining a location for facilities, when the public has argued: *"why near us and not elsewhere - we are not the most industrial area"*. For site selection to work, the need must be understood and clear criteria established and applied in an open and transparent selection procedure. Changing public perception is not easy, the public often mistrusts 'experts', and both public and politicians and have an ingrained distrust of waste management companies.

At Serbia's current stage of development, industrial and economical, it is likely that only one integrated hazardous waste management facility will be viable, meaning just one location. Political support for site selection is essential. It must be supported by all parties at national, regional and local levels. Without such cohesive support, site selection will continue to be a problem. A consultative mechanism should ideally be designed that can avoid political exploitation of people's fears by engaging all parties in the process.

To carry out a campaign, all available methods should be used. For the public, a serious professional awareness campaign must be designed.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact (where applicable)

A successful outcome of this project will be the key enabling factor for the most acute problem in the sector – locating and building a hazardous waste management facility accepted by all.

Other project impact will be a general advancement of all issues on the subject through implementation of harmonised laws and regulations, improved institutional capacity and cooperation between the stakeholders. This will lead to a cleaner and safer environment in which hazardous waste is disposed of according to the EU best practice, meaning reduced morbidity as a result of diminished pollution of air and groundwater among other things.

The project will also create opportunities for new business (transport, trade, production of packing material, recycling) with improved capacities and knowledge in this field, thus providing new jobs. It will improve the national trade balance (one of the most worrying macro-economic issues in Serbia today) by reducing the need for expensive export of hazardous waste.

The establishment of new jobs will contribute strongly to sustainability of project results. Also, a new training policy will ensure sustainability if best practices gained through the project, which can be mainstreamed into training practice in the ministry and other institutions.

Success in this project will also enable further developments. For instance, one of the medium and long term actions could be to establish a new national hazardous waste management organisation. This institution should become responsible for the main tasks arising from the Basel Convention and the EU Hazardous Waste Directive, and provide advice to hazardous waste producers. The steering board should consist of representatives from waste industries, waste producers and the public administration. Having in view the enormous challenges ahead, such an organisation could concentrate all the efforts and expertise in one hand and ensure cooperation with the private sector. Such models are operating with success in e.g. Germany and in Portugal.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators

Result 1 National Plans for specific hazardous waste streams prepared and adopted in line with revised Waste Management Strategy (2008-2013) and “Hazardous and Medical Management Waste Plan”, EAR, 2004;

The measurable indicator is the Degree of finalisation of National Plans for specific waste streams.

Result 2 System for implementation of regulations on hazardous waste management developed for relevant decrees related to hazardous waste management (e.g. batteries and accumulators, waste oils, waste tyres, electric and electronic waste, fluorescent tube with Hg, polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCB/PCT), POPs waste, end of life vehicles waste, waste containing asbestos, medical waste, pharmaceutical waste)

The measurable indicator is the number and degree of finalization of the regulations.

Result 3 Institutional capacity for cooperation and implementation of new regulations and strategic plans and documents on HWM in the MEPSP and selected stakeholders improved.

Measurable indicators include the degree of knowledge gained during the project, number and quality of trainings, workshops, study tours, number of participants, evaluations lists etc.

Result 4 Methodology for determining the location for HWT facility established based on revised, advanced study on selection of the location of a hazardous waste facility proposed by “Feasibility Study on Hazardous Waste Physical Chemical Treatment Facility” EAR 2004.

Measurable indicators include the number of documents prepared, revised document, Meetings of stakeholders, number of participants, number of stakeholders signed up to an agreement on selection criteria.

Result 5 Communication strategy developed through consultation with the relevant stakeholders.

Measurable indicator would be the Communication strategy adopted by the Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning.

3.4 Activities

Activities related to result 1 - National Plans for specific hazardous waste streams prepared and adopted

- 1.1 Review the existing Serbian legislation and EU regulations
- 1.2 Form working groups appropriate to each subject to be treated
- 1.3 Hold workshops and drafting sessions
- 1.4 Finalise drafting of National Plans for specific hazardous waste streams and submit for adoption

Activities related to result 2 - Legislation on HW implemented

- 2.1 Conduct a stakeholder analysis and Training Needs Assessment
- 2.2 Design a training programme tailored to the needs of each stakeholder group
- 2.3 Make and print different handbooks for hazardous waste streams with adequate procedures

Activities related to result 3 - Institutional capacity enhanced

- 3.1 Conduct regional workshops with all relevant stakeholders
- 3.2 Trainings of employees in MEPSP
- 3.3 Seminars, conferences and study visits to relevant international organizations

Activities related to result 4 - Methodology for determining the location for HWT facility established

- 4.1 Identify the appropriate stakeholders and make an analysis of their interests
- 4.2 Consult with stakeholders
- 4.3 Design, revise and advance a mechanism that establishes clear selection criteria
- 4.4 Arrange that all relevant stakeholders agree with the mechanism.
- 4.5 Finalize revised study with evaluation and selection and adopt it.

Activities related to result 5 - Communication strategy with awareness raising campaign conducted

- 5.1. Conduct an analysis of stakeholders' information needs
- 5.2 Ensure that stakeholders are consulted during the process of preparation of the Communication strategy
- 5.3 Revise and update „Public information strategy for hazardous waste and medical management in Serbia“

Contracting Arrangement:

The project will be implemented through one twinning contract.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

The following pre-conditions are assumed for the project to be successful.

- Stability of the involved institutions

- Continuation of work, efficiency and flexibility of the institutions integrated in the system for data collection
- Coordination of efforts and readiness for cooperation of all stakeholders (industry, non-governmental organizations, other public institutions, provincial and local governments, etc.)
- Adoption of the Law on Waste Management before the project start
- Efficient timeline in the Parliament for creation, revision and acceptance of other environmental legislation (e.g. Law on environmental protection, Law on air quality, Law on waste, Law on water quality, Law on noise,...), and conventions (Aarhus convention, PRTR protocol, Montreal protocol,...), etc.
- High level of motivation for cooperation within institutions integrated in the system (Hydro-meteorological Institute, Environmental Protection Agency, Statistical Office, Health Institute, Soil Institute, Institute for nature protection, regional health institutes, other ministries, Secretariat for Environmental Protection of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, local governments)
- Continuation of the process of European integration.

Sequencing of the project components is complex, and will be addressed during at the stage of preparation of the twinning fiche.

3.6 Linked activities

Links to other IPA programmes

IPA 2008 also includes the following projects in the field of environment

Assistance in Implementation of the Chemical Management System in Serbia, whose purpose is to strengthen the institutional framework in Serbia (capacities in relevant ministries, research institutes and industry) for effective implementation of legislation on chemicals management by 2012.

Water Approximation Strategy, whose purpose is to assist the Government of Serbia in designing and implementing a strategy for approximating water management legislation with the EU acquis and fulfil other Serbian obligations under the SAA in this field.

Support to Environmental Agency in EIONET, whose objective is to increase the capacity of the Serbian Environmental Protection Agency to realize its international environmental protection obligations by capacity building of Serbian institutions in monitoring, data collection, data management and reporting on the national and international level.

Within the framework of Multi-beneficiary IPA, Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility project supports priority environmental infrastructure projects in the region. Base for the proposals supported in IPPF is the regional priority list – PEIP, and since May 2008, project Hazardous Waste Facility is on the PEIP list. Ministry for Environmental Protection proposed project Assessment report for Hazardous Waste Treatment Facility (updating of pre-feasibility and feasibility study for waste treatment facility) for CfP in June 2008, but it was not approved due to the lack of legislative framework.

Links with CARDS programmes

Hazardous Medical Waste Management, whose purpose is to improve infectious healthcare waste management in 35 healthcare facilities in Serbia by completing the system for the collection, storage, treatment and disposal of infectious healthcare waste started under the CARDS Healthcare waste management project.

The European Agency for Reconstruction within the annual CARDS Program 2003 financed the elaboration of the Feasibility Study for Management of Hazardous and Medical Wastes.

Based on the results of this Study, CARDS included the support for the construction of a facility for physical/chemical treatment of hazardous waste and the accompanying landfill for solidified treatment residues. Unfortunately, as mentioned above, the conditions for realisation of the project proved not to be in place and the funds had to be re-allocated to other activities supported by the CARDS

3.6 Lessons learned

The CARDS project for the hazardous waste facility was not realised primarily due to negative reactions of the public in the municipalities whose authorities were originally interested to participate in the project. It proved that more fundamental issues should be addressed beforehand. This is the main reason for preparation of this project. The difficulties in obtaining universal approval for a suitable location have resulted in an inability to use the funds earmarked for the construction of the facility, and these have been reallocated for other purposes.

It proved that the negative attitude of the public was a result of misinformation on the method of operation and safety of a modern facility of this type, a lack of awareness of the dangers of not having such a facility, and of the fear of poor practice or potential mismanagement of the facility.

It has become clear that it is not possible to plan the facility before more fundamental issues are addressed, such as setting up the strategic and legal framework in the field of hazardous waste management, provision of effective implementation of this regulation and clear and visible communication strategy for relevant stakeholders.

Having in mind the above problems on the one hand, and the need for construction of adequate capacities for treatment and disposal on the other, all future steps focused on development of the necessary infrastructure will be directed by policy development (which has already started through fastened legislative activities) then implementation and by raising public awareness of the threats from inadequate handling of hazardous waste as well as the possibility of its safe treatment and disposal in compliance with EU practice in a modern facility. Visibility and openness of activities in all stages will enable promotion of the problem urgency in the society and overcome previous problems by addressing to all relevant stakeholders.

4 INDICATIVE BUDGET (AMOUNTS IN €)

			SOURCES OF FUNDING									
			TOTAL EXP.RE	IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(c)+(d)	EUR (b)	%(2)	Total EUR (c)=(x)+(y)+(z)	%(2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (d)	%(2)
Activity 1												
contract 1.1	X		1,500,000	1,500,000	100							-
TOTAL IB			1,500,000	1,500,000	100							
TOTAL INV												
TOTAL PROJECT			1,500,000	1,500,000	100							

5 INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Contract 1.1	T + 1 Q	T + 3Q	T + 11 Q

6 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

6.1 Equal Opportunity

The programme does not target women specifically, but general improvement in waste regulations and standards will be beneficial to all citizens, including women.

6.2 Environment

This project directly relates to waste issues and protection of environment (water, air, soil) and strengthening environmental aspects of the Serbian legal framework.

6.3 Minorities

All minorities and vulnerable groups will benefit from this project, as it impact concerns a clean and safe environment. Vulnerable groups tend to suffer disproportionately from environmental degradation, and will thus benefit disproportionately from their improvement.

ANNEX I: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche		Hazardous Waste	
		Contracting period expires 3 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement	Disbursement period expires 6 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement
		Total budget : 1,500,000	IPA budget: 1,500,000
OVERALL OBJECTIVE	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
To contribute to the harmonisation of the Serbian legislation and best practices in the field of hazardous waste management with those of the EU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of regulations adopted and implemented ▪ No. of practices aligned with EU best practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EC Progress Reports on acquis communautaire Implementation ▪ Reports on Generators and Operators of hazardous waste streams (producing, storing and exporting) 	
PROJECT PURPOSE	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
To strengthen the national waste management system in the field of hazardous waste by implementing legislation and strategic documents and enhancing the capacity and awareness of all stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of preparation of National Plans for specific waste streams ▪ No. of new or revised procedures for hazardous waste management in the MEPSP ▪ Number and quality of Reports submitted by Generators and Operators (representatives from industry, trade and commerce...) on hazardous waste streams (production, storage and export) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Internal Reports from MEP MEPSP Web-site ▪ Project reports ▪ EC Progress Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuation of reform-oriented waste policy in the sector of hazardous waste and process of EU association on going ▪ Willingness of parliament to pass new laws

RESULTS	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
1. National Plans for specific hazardous waste streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of finalisation of National Plans for specific waste streams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Internal Reports from MoEP (Sector for Planning and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government interest in reform continues

<p>prepared and adopted in line with revised Waste Management Strategy (2008-2013) and “Hazardous and Medical Management Waste Plan”, EAR, 2004</p>		<p>Development)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste management Strategy revised and adopted in prescribed timeframe
<p>2. System for implementation of regulations on hazardous waste management developed for relevant decrees related to hazardous waste management (batteries and accumulators, waste oils, waste tyres, electric and electronic waste, fluorescent tube with Hg, polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCB/PCT), POPs waste , end of life vehicles waste, waste containing asbestos, medical waste, pharmaceutical waste)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of new or revised procedures for hazardous waste management in the MEPSP ▪ Number and quality of Reports submitted by Generators and Operators (representatives from industry, trade and commerce...) on hazardous waste streams (production, storage and export) ▪ stakeholder analysis and Training Needs Assessment prepared ▪ training programme tailored to the needs of each stakeholder group ▪ Number of handbooks for hazardous waste streams with adequate procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Internal Reports from MoEP (Sector for Planning and Development) ▪ MoEP Web-site ▪ Project reports ▪ Printed handbooks etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government interest in reform continues ▪ Regulation on Waste management harmonized with acquis and adopted
<p>3. Institutional capacity for cooperation and implementation of new regulations and strategic plans and documents on HWM in the MEPSP and selected stakeholders enhanced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Knowledge gained during the project ▪ No. and quality of trainings, workshops, study tours ▪ No. of Serbian Officials trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surveys of participants after project activities, questionnaires, evaluations ▪ Project reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuity of Trained staff in administration and other authorities responsible for hazardous waste management
<p>4. Methodology for determining the location for HWT facility established based on revised, advanced study on selection of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No of documents prepared ▪ Revised document ▪ Meetings of stakeholders, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Printed materials ▪ Minutes of meetings ▪ Adopted procedure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government interest in decision making

the location of a hazardous waste facility proposed by “Feasibility Study on Hazardous Waste Physical Chemical Treatment Facility” EAR 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No of participants ▪ No. of stakeholders signed up to an agreement ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government decision 	
5. Communication strategy developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No of stakeholders consulted during preparation of the strategy ▪ Strategy adopted by the Minister of Environmental Protection and Spatial Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project reports ▪ Approval of the Strategy by the Minister 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selected location for a hazardous waste facility

ACTIVITIES	Means	Costs	Assumptions
<p>Activities related to result 1</p> <p>1.1 Review the existing Serbian legislation and EU regulations</p> <p>1.2 Form working groups appropriate to each subject to be treated</p> <p>1.3 Hold workshops and drafting sessions</p> <p>1.4 Finalise drafting and submit for adoption</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical assistance through twinning contract 	1.5 million (twinning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key stakeholders and interest groups are available to take part in working meetings (Kick-off Meeting and other workshops) ▪ Key stakeholders and interest groups are willing to work on the plans
<p>Activities related to result 2</p> <p>2.1 Conduct an a stakeholder analysis and Training Needs Assessment</p> <p>2.2 Design a training programme tailored to the needs of each stakeholder group</p> <p>2.3 Make and print different handbooks for hazardous waste streams with adequate</p>			

ACTIVITIES	Means	Costs	Assumptions
procedures			
<p>Activities related to result 3 3.1 Conduct regional workshops with all relevant stakeholders 3.2 Trainings of employees in MEPSP 3.3 Seminars, conferences and study visits to relevant international organizations</p> <p>Activities related to result 4 4.1 Identify the appropriate stakeholders and make an analysis of their interests 4.2 Consult with stakeholders 4.3 Design, revise and advance a mechanism that establishes clear selection criteria 4.4 get all stakeholders to endorse the mechanism. 4.5 Finalize revised study with evaluation and selection and adopt it</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key stakeholders and interest groups are willing to take part
<p>Activities related to result 5 5.1. Conduct an analysis of stakeholders' information needs 5.2 Ensure that stakeholders are consulted during the process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical assistance through twinning contract 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪

of preparation of the Communication strategy			
5.3 Revise and update „Public information strategy for hazardous waste and medical management in Serbia“			
		Total	1,500,000 €

ANNEX II: AMOUNTS (IN €) CONTRACTED AND DISBURSED BY QUARTER FOR THE PROJECT (IPA CONTRIBUTION ONLY)

Contracted	2009				2010				2011				Total
	QR1	QR2	QR3	QR4	QR1	QR2	QR3	QR4	QR1	QR2	QR3	QR4	
Contract 1.1			1,500,000										1,500,000
Cumulated			1,500,000										1,500,000
Disbursed													
Contract 1.1			150,000		337,500		337,500		337,500		337,500		1,500,000
Cumulated			150,000		487,500		825,000		1,162,500		1,500,000		1,500,000

ANNEX III: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Serbian Ministry of Environmental Protection and Spatial Planning is the main authority for monitoring, implementation and enforcement of the environmental laws in Serbia. MEPSP has the main competence for control, implementation and enforcement of the hazardous waste laws and deals mainly with issuance of waste management criteria approvals and permits for the use or release of waste.

Stakeholder Analysis

Key Stakeholders

- National Government (Cabinet of Vice-president of the Government and National Council for Sustainable Development)
- National Assembly (Committee on Environmental Protection)
- Ministry of Environmental Protection and Spatial Planning
- Serbian Environmental Protection Agency)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (Directorate for Water)
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Infrastructure
- Ministry of Finance
- Assembly and Government of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina (Secretariat for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development, Province of Vojvodina)

In addition to the State bodies and institutions, the following governmental and non-governmental institutions are important stakeholders in the waste domain: Scientific and professional organizations, including universities, the HMI, chambers of commerce and other similar organizations and institutions.

Interested partners

- The Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities (Committee on Communal Services and Housing) - NGO
- The Chamber of Commerce of Serbia (Committee on Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development)
- Secretariat for Environmental Protection of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina
- Representative National Universities (University of Belgrade, e.g. Faculties of Technology and Engineering Sciences – UNIDO, University of Novi Sad, e.g. Faculty of Technical Sciences - EnE Centre, University of Nis, e.g. Faculty of occupational safety and Faculty of Electronic Engineering)
- Hydro-meteorological Institute, Environmental Protection Agency, Statistical Office, Health Institute, Soil Institute, Institute for nature protection,
- Local governments
- Generators (Industry e.g. Cementers, Termo Power Plants, Regional health institution, etc.)

The Law on Ministries forms ministries and special organizations and defines their responsibilities («Official Gazette of RS», No. 65/08). The Law on Ministries prescribes the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Spatial Planning as responsible for hazardous waste management. Certain issues concerning hazardous substances are in jurisdiction of other ministries; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management - Directorate for Plant Protection is responsible for plant protecting and nutrition agents (pesticides and fertilizers); Ministry of Health is responsible for enforcement of the Law on Health Safety of Food and Consumption Goods (cleaning agents and cosmetic products) and Law on substances used in prohibited production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; Ministry of Interior is in

charge of enforcement of the Law on explosive substances, flammable liquids and gases and Law on trade in explosive substances; Ministry of Labour and Social Policy - Directorate for Occupational Safety and Medicine is responsible for enforcement of the Law on occupational safety and medicine, and therefore of implementation of measures concerning hazardous waste at work. There are three ministries responsible for enforcement of the Law on Transport of Dangerous Goods: Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Environmental Protection.

The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Spatial Planning, Department for Waste Management is in charge of implementation and monitoring of this project. The work, mandate and authorisations of the Ministry are regulated by the Law on Ministries (05.07.2008) and performs other responsibilities according to law. According to Art.27 of the Law of Ministries, ministries within the framework of their responsibilities conduct international cooperation and are to take care of its improvement and secure the harmonization of the regulation with the EU *acquis*.

Other ministries involved in the management of waste include the following:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
- Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Infrastructure
- Ministry of Energy and Mining
- Ministry of Finance

ANNEX IV: REFERENCE TO LAWS, REGULATIONS AND STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS:

At the moment, Waste management is covered by over 30 regulations, a small number of which were enacted by FRY the remainder being enacted by Republic of Serbia.

Regulations enacted by FRY are still being implemented as republic regulations until replacements are enacted. Waste management is partly regulated by current legislation (depending on waste type and characteristics), measures for environmental protection are prescribed and competencies have been divided between national, republic and local government level. In most cases the regulations are not harmonized with EU legislation. A number of by-laws required in order to effectively regulate waste management are missing.

The Law on Environmental Protection principally regulates waste management issues.

Such a system, regulated by a large number of regulations, does not ensure integral and efficient waste management adhering to the principles adopted in EU.

In 2006 and 2007, the Serbian Government drafted the Law on Waste Management and referred it to the National Parliament for adoption.

The draft Law on Waste Management provides for the government to ensure implementation of measures for handling hazardous waste by adopting an Action Plan for Hazardous Waste Management. Additionally, the draft Law provides for hazardous waste treatment to have priority over the treatment of other waste and for carrying it out only in facilities that have a permit for hazardous waste treatment in accordance with this Law. It also determines that it will be possible to keep waste in temporary storage for a maximum of one year (article 36, Draft Law on Waste Management). It is to be expected that upon enactment of the Law, numerous enterprises will have serious problems in finding the resources to export waste for treatment.

The current waste management legislation is being harmonised with relevant EU Directives, and there is a lack of basic infrastructure for treatment and disposal of hazardous waste. Due to the recent progress in national legislative activities, Draft Law on Waste Management and Law on Packaging and Packaging Waste which are in line EU acquis, will be through fastened procedure sent to government, then to parliament, and adopted in September 2008. The activities regarding preparation and adoption of secondary legislation that are prescribed by the Law will follow. It is expected that all decrees related to hazardous waste will be adopted in the maximum period of 1 year after the adoption of the Law.

According to the article 41, Draft Law on Waste Management this decrees will provide some fundamental provisions like the requirement to obtain permits for waste treatment facilities and landfills, standards for the management of landfills and storages, rules on the classification of hazardous wastes etc, before setting further rules on certain waste streams.

According to the Law on Environmental Protection, article 10, National Waste Management Strategy is adopted for the 10 years period, and has to be revised on 5 years. Activities for revision of the Strategy should be performed by the Ministry, and new, revised National Waste Management Strategy for period from 2008-2013 should be in place by the end of 2008. The revised Strategy will provide framework for measures concerning hazardous waste through "National plans for specific waste streams", which have to follow the Strategy.

After putting in place legislative framework (Law on Waste Management and related by-laws) and National Waste Management Strategy of period from 2008-2013, Ministry is obliged to prepare "National plans for specific waste streams", as prescribed by the Draft Law on Waste Management, article 11, which will be done for hazardous waste through result 1 of the project- "National plans for specific hazardous waste streams".

So, Strategy, through National plans for specific hazardous waste streams provides measures concerning hazardous waste.

Pursuant to the Law on Waste Management, which is harmonized with acquis and is to be adopted in September 2008, adoption of executive regulations will be in full compliance with Directive 91/689/EEC (amended Directive 94/31). Legislative measures will be provided with Law on Waste Management and relevant by laws, which are to be in place before the beginning of the project. Actual plans with actions will be provided by this project through National plans for specific hazardous waste streams.

Reference list of relevant laws and regulations

National laws and regulations / legislatives:

- Law on Environmental Protection, Chapter 57 (The Official Gazette of RS 135/04)
- Law for Waste Materials Treatment (The Official Gazette of RS 25/96)
- Law on Communal Activities (The Official Gazette of RS 16/97, 42/98)
- Law on Enterprises (The Official Gazette of SRJ 29/96, 33/96, 29/97, 39/98, 74/99, 9/01, 36/02)
- Law on Municipal Services (The Official Gazette of RS 16/97)
- Law on Public Enterprises and Works of Public Interest (The Official Gazette of RS 25/00, 25/02)
- Law on Handling of Waste (The Official Gazette of RS 25/96)
- Law on Strategic Impact Assessment (The Official Gazette of RS 135/04)
- Law Environmental Impact Assessment (The Official Gazette of RS 135/04)
- Regulation on Transport Hazardous Waste with Road and Railway Service (The Official Gazette of RS 135/04)
- Regulation on handling of waste product of hazardous nature (The Official Gazette of RS 66/91, 83/92, 53/93, 67/93, 48/94)
- Regulations Concerning Conditions and Manner of Grouping, Packaging and Keeping of recovered materials (The Official Gazette of RS 9/2001)
- Regulation on Criteria for Determination of the Location and Regulation of Landfills (The Official Gazette of RS 66/91)
- Draft Law on Waste Management with all by-laws and regulations is to be adopted in september 2008. This law should be the basis for the establishment of a waste management system in compliance with international standards.

EU directives / legislatives:

- Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste – Framework Directive
- Council Directive 91/156/EEC amended Waste Directive 75/442/EEC
- Council Directive 91/689/ EEC on Hazardous Waste
- Council Directive 99/31/ EC on landfill
- Council Directive 2000/76/EEC on waste incineration
- Council Directive 91/157/EEC on batteries and accumulators containing certain dangerous substances
- Council Directive 75/439/EEC on waste oils
- Council Directive 2000/53/EC on end of life vehicles
- Directive 2002/95/EC on the restriction of use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment
- Directive 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment
- Directive 96/59/EC on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCB/PCT)
- Directive 96/61/EC on integrated pollution prevention and control
- Council Directive 259/93/EEC Waste Shipment Regulation
- Council Directive 91/692/EEC of 23 December 1991 standardizing and rationalizing reports on the implementation of certain Directives related to the environment

Reference list of relevant Conventions

- Special attention will be paid to the ratification and the implementation of the Aarhus Convention
- Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (The Official Gazette of RS 2/99)

Reference to EP / SAA

The Council Decision of November 2007 on the European Partnership contains among other things in Short-Term Priorities, European Standards, and Environment:

- *Implement the adopted legislation, notably on environmental impact assessment.*
- *Strengthen the administrative capacity of bodies in charge of planning, permits, inspection and monitoring, and also project management, strengthen capacity at local level and ensure coordination between central and local levels.*
- *Further develop and start to implement waste management plans and start construction of a facility for treatment and safe disposal of hazardous waste.*

The implementation plan for the EP contains the following points under Environment, short-term priorities:

7.3.1 Continue approximating legislation to EU legislation and standards (air pollution, waste management and nature protection).

7.3.2 Adopt and begin implementing the national environment protection strategy

7.3.3. Strengthen administrative capacity notably of institutions and bodies in charge of planning, permitting, inspecting and monitoring, as well as project management.

7.3.5 Implement adopted legislation, notably on environmental assessments and industrial pollution.

Medium-term priorities are similar.

The SAA progress report of November 2007 contains the following remarks on the Environment sector:

“Strategic plans on waste management, both at national and at local level, are still under development. There has been limited progress regarding hazardous waste management.

“...The administrative capacity of the new Ministry needs to be strengthened.

“Institutional capacity at the local level is still insufficient. Planning, monitoring, inspection and project management capacities remain weak. Training activities for inspectors have taken place, but further strengthening of inspection capacity and of effective judiciary follow-up has still to be put in place. Cooperation between the central level and municipal authorities needs to be enhanced....”

Reference to Multi-Annual Indicative Planning Document for the Republic of Serbia 1) 2007 – 2009 MIPD

Under European Standards, Main Priorities and Objectives section 2.2.3.1, the MIPD lists among others: *“ Environment: Support to the approximation and implementation of Environmental legislation and related strategies; support to environmental authorities at all levels in terms of project preparation, management, planning, permitting, inspecting, and monitoring; support to local infrastructure investments including environmental information systems, solid waste, regional land fields, water and sewage. Support for participating in Environmental networks including the European Environmental Agency”.*

Under 2.2.3.2, Expected Results: *“Environmental laws and by-laws approximated to EU legislation and implemented. Strategies, plans and programmes to ensure implementation of legislation, adopted and implemented. Databases on specific environmental sectors set up. Reinforced administrative capacity of authorities at central, regional and local level in charge of management, implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation and standards”.*

Under 2.2.3.3., Programmes to be Implemented: *“Support the approximation and implementation of Environmental legislation and related strategies. Assist environmental authorities at all levels in project preparation, management, planning, permitting, inspecting, and monitoring”.*

Reference to National Development Plan

Link with NDP are not applicable (N/A)

Reference to national / sector investment plans

The project has close links with the **National Waste Management Strategy** including the program of harmonization with the EU (2003).

The project has close links with the “National Waste Management Strategy including the program of harmonization with the EU” (which was adopted by the Government in 2003). According to Article 10 of the Law on Environmental Protection, National Waste Management Strategy is adopted for the 10 years period. However, the same article foresees that the strategy has to be revised after 5 years. Activities for revision of the Strategy should be performed by the beneficiary Ministry, and a new, revised National Waste Management Strategy for period 2008-2013 should be in place by the end of 2008

In the National Strategy of Serbia (Waste Sector) for Serbia’s Accession to the European Union, emphasis is placed on capacity building of the Ministry of Environmental Protection to harmonise legislation with the EU, development of waste policy and control of effectiveness of waste policy. All elements of the National Waste Management Strategy are connected with standards in the waste sector.

According to Chapter 2, Waste Management Legal Framework, article 2.1. Institutional responsibilities for waste Management Environment, *“The responsibility of the Government and the National Parliament is to establish the legal framework for sustainable waste management, economic instruments for waste management implementation and raising public awareness, initiation of dialogue between the interested parties in order to establish waste management partnerships”.*

According to Chapter 3, Waste Management policy analysis, article 3.6. Main conclusions on waste management in Serbia, *“The hazardous waste problem in Serbia is critical, complex, requiring an integral approach in all phases, from the moment of its generation, through collection, transport, treatment, to disposal; There are no plants for hazardous waste treatment; There is no system for medical waste separate collection, including household hazardous waste. In respect to the accepted waste management framework, it is necessary to establish an action plan for waste management in compliance with EU principles”.*

According to Chapter 5, Waste Management Strategies, article 5.6, Education of human resources and Public awareness development, *“Human resources development regarding adequate and sustainable waste management may be split into three main areas: professional education of human resources (including industrial and bio-hazardous generators education); education and public awareness development”.*

Link with The **Draft National Programme for Environmental Protection (NPEP)** (2007)

In the field of waste management, short term policy objectives are defined as:

- *To harmonize national waste legislation with EU acquis*
- *To establish national capacity for treatment of hazardous waste*

Ongoing policy objectives are among others:

- *To strengthen professional and institutional capacities of institutions dealing with hazardous waste*

Link with **National Investment Plan (NIP)** of Republic of Serbia

Within the scope of National Investment Plan (NIP) of Republic of Serbia for 2006 and 2007 the Ministry of Environmental Protection applied for 2 projects in the field of waste: "Hazardous Waste Inventory at PCB Installations" and "Project for replacing of all devices with PCB oil and decontamination of devices". These projects are approved and each in its own way has the objective to strengthen the Waste Sector and support infrastructure investments in the environmental sector. They represent an important advancement in waste sector reforms, conducted by the MEPSP with the aim of harmonizing with EU legislation.

ANNEX V: DETAILS PER EU-FUNDED CONTRACT

Contract 1.1 – Twinning contract

The project will be implemented through one twinning contract, with technical assistance of twinning partners (result 1,2,3,4) which will include technical assistance activities related to awareness campaign and printing of materials (result 5).

- Provide Technical assistance for drafting of National Plans for specific hazardous waste streams
- Provide Technical assistance for implementation of regulations on hazardous waste;
- Facilitate inter-ministerial/other actor coordination;
- Provide Technical assistance for Making Programme for inter-active Trainings on Hazardous Waste Management;
- Provide continuous advice and on-the-job training to meet aforementioned results, Organize Workshops, trainings and other kinds of education for officials of MEPSP, other authorities, responsible relevant ministries for hazardous waste - key stakeholders and interest groups
- Provide Technical assistance to design, revise and advance a mechanism that establishes clear selection criteria for determination of location of HW facility
- Provide Technical assistance for design Communication Strategy and realization of a public awareness campaign on Hazardous Waste Management including preparing the ToR and tender documentation for a service contract
- Assist in the design of and execute a public awareness campaign

e.g. Technical support to the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Spatial Planning: Department for Waste Management, (Consulting international experts: for example, Hazardous waste experts, i.e. Strategic planning, concept/strategy, infrastructure / transport engineering, waste costing, tariff settings, and financing expertise, spatial planning expertise, legal expert and PR experts, i.e. awareness raising and public participation expertise).

e.g. Gathering legislative material; Considering proposals given by international experts; Forming Working Groups for HWM; Organized of Kick-off Meeting, experts working meetings, workshops, presentations; Drafting handbooks on hazardous waste streams;

e.g. Making and printing different training materials; Trainings for key stakeholders and interest groups involved (the National Government and Local Institutions, Local Unit – Municipalities, Science - Research Institutions, Generators, Operators and Transporters)